

members of Congress. We therefore repeat the question, can nothing *more* be done to stir up to action in the case? Are there none prepared to come forward, and to take the necessary steps towards the call of a public meeting on the subject? Are we to sit passively, with folded arms, and see the dark portentous cloud spread, until it overshadows the whole south-western country? We merely throw out the hint for others to reflect upon.—*Friend.*

The Alexandria Gazette says—"If those members of the house of representatives who, during the prayers in the morning, retain the seats, with their hats on, reading newspapers or writing letters, would only look up at the galleries and see how their conduct is observed and commented on by the spectators, they would alter their course." Either abolish the custom of opening the day's business with prayer, or pay the public and religious service at least the show of decent respect.—*fb*

A scombout takes regularly every fortnight between Athens and Constantinople.

RAIL ROAD FROM N. YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.—Important.—It is rumored, and we hope it is true, that the joint companies have determined to make their branch rail road from New-Brunswick through Trenton.—*Trenton paper.*

The above intelligence will be highly gratifying to the people of New-Jersey.—By the connection of the Trenton and Philadelphia rail road with the N. Jersey rail road, a complete line will be formed between New-York and Philadelphia, capable of being traversed in five or six hours. Not only the citizens of New-Jersey, but the whole travelling public, will rejoice in the consummation of this event.

The fact above stated is more than mere rumor. From information deemed to be authentic, we learn that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy rail road and Delaware and Raritan canal, on Tuesday last, it was resolved to connect the branch rail road direct from New-Brunswick through Trenton. This is a chain of rail road destined soon to be constructed from Boston to Washington, and probably before many years have rolled around, from Maine to Florida.—*New-York Daily.*

We were invited this morning to view the sheep at Mr. Stearns' farm, raised at the Shaker village in Watervliet. We were shown every thing of the sheep kind we have ever seen. We were informed that one of them weighs 255 pounds, and was sold for thirty dollars. The other two weigh each 168 and 125 pounds, and were sold for 22 dollars, making fifty-two dollars for three sheep. They were fattened by Dem Guage of the above mentioned village, are to be sent to the New-York market.—*Troy Whig.*

THE FRIENDS OF INDIANA.—The Quaker population of Indiana are a frugal industrious people; they are mostly farmers and mind nobody's business but their own. Look at their farms, their orchards, their gardens, their cattle and horses, and you will see what they are about; they are among the best practical farmers in the state; there is a neatness about their premises, which proves them to have been well instructed in the business of agriculture, and to understand the most profitable mode of cultivating the soil. Though generally well informed, they make no parade of their knowledge; they are never found intriguing for office; they meddle little with politics, and yet no one sees among us more firmly established in their opinions; they seek for correct information, are plain and economizing in all their motions; they despise extravagance in every thing; their barns are usually well filled and their houses abound in plenty; they drive fat horses, live honestly, and are, finally, an honor to any state or country, they inhabit.—*New Castle Banner.*

THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT PARIS.—From an inspection recently made at the royal library in Paris, it appears that it now contains 800,000 printed volumes, 100,000 manuscripts, and 1,000,000 historical documents. Taking the average, 15,000 volumes are annually added, exclusive of pamphlets.—*Niles' Weekly Register.*

THE REVIVAL IN THIS VILLAGE.—I have been solicited to give a particular account of the revival in progress in this village. I do not feel at liberty to do it at present. I will however, say for the comfort and encouragement of God's people, that it still continues with a steady march. I have baptized between 50 and 60, and think about 100 have been converted to God through the instrumentality of our meetings. I believe that brother Spaulding has baptized about thirty. How many the Methodists and other churches have received, I know not.—*Pastucket Record.*

REVIVAL IN AUBURN, N. Y.—The readers of our paper will, no doubt, be gratified to learn that a good work of grace has been prevailing in this village for some weeks past. Our Presbyterian and Baptist brethren have respectively held protracted meetings, within the last few months, and have evinced a most commendable zeal to promote the salvation of perishing sinners. Their pious and benevolent labors have not been in vain. Souls we understand, have been converted among them, and a good state of religious feeling has been induced in their different congregations. Between three and four weeks since, the Methodist congregation commenced a succession of prayer and exhortation meetings, which have been held every evening from that time to the present. These meetings have been held eve-

ry evening from that time to the present.—These meetings have been attended with great good. Scarcely an evening has passed, perhaps not one, without the conversion of souls. On some occasions, as many as twenty to twenty-five have, at once, presented themselves at the altar as subjects of prayer. We know not how many have professed a gracious change, but should presume the number to be forty-five or fifty. About thirty have already joined our society, and others no doubt will soon offer themselves for membership. This blessed work is still going on, and we can but hope it will extend to all parts of our village.—*Banner.*

Revival in Rochester.—We understand that a Sabbath or two since, ninety persons were admitted to the First Presbyterian church in Rochester, N. Y., under the pastoral care of Rev. Tryon Edwards. These with a considerable number more, admitted to the same church, since the commencement of the year, are the fruits of a revival still in progress in that city.—*Conn. Obs.*

ELECTIONS.—*Connecticut.*—Official returns gave Edwards (V. B.) for Governor, 20,360 votes; Tomlinson (W.) 17,393; scattering 234. Whitlesey (V. B.) is elected to Congress by a vote of 17,688, against 14,540 for Booth.

Rhode Island.—Returns from all the towns in the state except Hopkinton and Charlestown, give Francis (J.) for Governor, 3,519 votes; Burgess (W.) 2,518, scattering 124. The two remaining towns are supposed, will increase Francis' majority. The Administration majority in the House of Assembly will be about 6.

North Carolina.—The election of a Member of Congress, in the 12th district of N. Carolina, to supply the place to which Messrs. Graham and Newland each claimed to be elected, is to take place in August.

TRIAL OF CRANDALL.—The trial of Crandall, for circulating abolition publications in the District of Columbia, closed at Washington on Tuesday, after occupying the court ten days. The jury, after being out two hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty." Great exertions were made by the very able U. S. Attorney, Mr. Key, in behalf of the prosecution. The defence was ably conducted by Messrs. Cox and Bradley. The law points contested and settled in this case, may be of great interest and importance hereafter.—*N. Y. Obs.*

From the Globe.
Expedition to the South Seas and Pacific Ocean.—We have been waiting several days to find space in our columns to say a word in reference to the above enterprise.

The practical views contained in the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, recently made in the Senate, as well as the address of Mr. Reynolds, delivered a few evenings since, in the Hall of Representatives, has left a very favorable impression, and there seems now to be but little doubt that the expedition will be authorized.

What is the amount of our interests in the seas where the principal labors of the expedition will be performed?

To say nothing of the vessels engaged in the various traffic among the islands in the Pacific, the following will show what interests we have in the various branches of the whale fishery from different ports in the United States:

Ports.	Vessels.
New-Bedford	154
Nantucket	71
Lynn	5
Gloucester	1
Portsmouth	4
Warren	15
Providence	2
Mystic	3
Green Port	3
Hudson	11
Newark, N. J.	1
Westport	1
Fairhaven	31
Rochester	4
Falmouth	4
Fall River	3
Dorchester	4
Newburyport	4
Portland	4
Bristol	17
New-London	27
Norwich	1
New-York	6
Newburg	3
Wilmington, Del.	3
Dartmouth	4
Wareham	4
Edgarton	8
Plymouth	4
Salem	9
Provincetown	1
Wiscasset	1
Newport	9
Stonington	3
Sag Harbor	24
Poughkeepsie	3
Bridgeport	2

The immense fleet of 460 sail will average about 375 tons each—making one hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred tons, or one-tenth the tonnage of the United States.

The cost of these vessels is from twenty to sixty thousand dollars each, on an average of say forty thousand dollars—which requires an active capital of eighteen million four hundred thousand dollars!

The importance of this trade to the vast interior, even extending to the "far West" and South, is not so generally understood as it should be. A single statement will set this matter in a proper point of view.

Every time this whale fleet puts to sea, there is required as outfit—
Flour, 80,000 barrels; pork and beef, 79,120 barrels; molasses, 621,000 gallons;

coffee, 552,600 lbs.; sugar, 256,800 lbs.; tea, 172,500 lbs.; rice, 1,300 tierces;—duck, 46,469 pieces; cordage, 8,960 tons; iron hoops, 4,600 tons; copper, 552,000 sheets—vessels coppered every voyage; staves, 10,000,000.

Whaling gear, \$1,000 cost to each vessel—consisting of harpoons, spades, cambooses, &c. &c.

Besides all these, large quantities of beans, corn, peas, potatoes, &c., are required in outfit.

From the New-York Evangelist.
TEXAS.

Letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Texas to a gentleman in this city.

Brazoria, March 20, 1836.

Dear sir.—Thanks to a few ambitious land speculators and slave-dealers, the war in this colony has assumed a dreadful aspect, so that I have made up my mind to leave here, and embark in the first vessel bound to the United States. All the settlements situated between the river Nueces and the Brazos are overrun by the Mexicans, the deluded settlers flying in every direction, leaving behind their slaves, cattle and stock. About 80 slaves deserted their masters in the township of San Felipe de Austin, presented themselves to the Mexican general, asking to be relieved from their state of bondage—which was granted. The arrival of slaves through Galveston and Los Brazos, under the cloak of volunteers, have been rather numerous within the last six months; but I feel happy in stating that, for the present, slavery is at an end in Texas. The following decree was widely circulated in all the settlements occupied by the Mexicans:

"The President of the Republic, commander in chief of the army in Texas, under the date of the 12th inst. from San Antonio de Bexar, has resolved as follows:

"Whereas, many colonists of this territory, in contravention to the laws and institutions of the Mexican Republic, avail themselves of the state of ignorance and bondage in which slaves find themselves in some of the States of the United States bordering with Texas—found the means of importing into this territory, both by sea and by land, and keeping as slaves a great number of colored people, thus entailing slavery upon the country—Resolved,

Art. 1. The existing laws of the Mexican Republic on slavery and the slave trade, shall have, from this date, full effect in the territory of Texas.

Art. 2. Agreeable to said laws, the persons of all colored people are, from this moment, declared free, and this whatever may be the contracts which bind them to their masters, if said contracts are contrary in a direct or indirect manner to the laws and institutions of our Republic; in which case they shall be considered as null and of no value.

Art. 3. Colored people concerned in the preceding article, who may present themselves to the military governors and commanders of this territory, claiming the protection of the Mexican laws, shall be protected in their persons, allowing them their freedom, and the faculty of settling in whatever section of the Republic they choose.

Art. 4. Those who hereafter shall contravene the Mexican laws on slavery and the slave trade, shall incur the penalties prescribed by the latter.

(Signed) PREFECTO DE COS
San Felipe de Austin, March 16, 1836

The editor of the New-Orleans Post has shown marked enough to express a just indignation at the mercenary efforts made to carry on a land speculator's war in Texas. He says:

We cannot but deeply lament the loss of those American citizens, who, during the fall and winter, have left their country, and perished in the defence of Texian land speculators. The blood that has been poured out is not from those men who have always in their mouth the "violated constitution of 1824." No!—but it is the blood of our own citizens, who, solicited by hopes and prospects, never to be realized, have wasted their enthusiasm, their courage, and lost their lives, in support of what?

The great cause of Land speculation in Texas!

The Southern (Charleston) Patriot, says:

The contest now waging in Texas is a case in point. The standard of independence in that country has been raised for the benefit of land speculators, who thus turn the enthusiasm of our youth for liberty and for the excitement of arms to their own account.

The next General Assembly—Predictions.—The "Philadelphia party" and the slavery party will coalesce, on the long-rolling principle, and by active affinity; as cherished error and cherished sin have an assimilating influence on character.—If the united strength is sufficient, Mr. Barnes will either be silenced, or censured in such a way as to blast his character so far as their influence will go. In that case he and those who are determined to support him will withdraw, and either form independent presbyteries or become Congregational. But if the evangelical presbyteries see that they are fully represented, both by ministers and laymen, the majority will be the other way, and both Beecher and Barnes will be fully acquitted, and the Presbyterian church will be saved from dissolution for the time.—In that case, if the majority will be firm and upright, and act on principle rather than temporary expediency, they may remove at once or speedily the main causes of these protracted and unhappy conflicts.

Let them at once do justice to those who have joined them under the accommodation plan, be restoring to them the right of being represented. Let them at once abolish the sectarian boards of mission, so plainly unconstitutional as well as injurious. Let them take immediate measures to transfer the theological seminaries to the synods in which they are situated.—Let them stop all appeals from sessions at the presbytery, and all appeals from presbytery at the synod. Let them re-assert the adopting act of 1729, and the anti-slavery act of 1818, (committing the recommendation of a plan whose inefficacy as a remedy for slavery is now acknowledged by all.) Let them do this, and something will be gained of security for the future.—Otherwise the possession of majority this year, will only pave the way for fiercer conflicts hereafter. We shall see.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Lutheran church in Boston.—Rev. Prof. H. Smith, who has resigned his professional chair in Harvard Seminary, has removed to Boston, Massachusetts, to take charge of the German Lutheran congregation in that city. It is said that this congregation which was recently organized, is already large, and that there are some 500 Germans in Boston, who it is hoped will soon attach themselves to it. Thus is the standard of the Ev. Lutheran church at length erected in the beautiful & enlightened city of Boston, the boast and pride of many of our northern friends in this region, and we rejoice that in brother Smith, Lutheranism will be so favorably represented, and her interests so ably defended.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Another Slave Captured.—A Bermuda paper of March 20 states His Britannic Majesty's ship Champion captured on the 3d ult. the slave brig Reconart, pierced for 16 guns. The Reconart after a long chase, during which her guns, anchors, boats, etc. were thrown overboard, was run on shore the east end of Cuba, and 280 of her slaves forced on shore, thirty, principally women, were drowned, in attempting to land. The brig was, however, got off, and with 488 slaves taken into Havana.—*Landmark.*

And why do we not read of American ships capturing slaves? Simply because Americans are *particeps criminis* slave traders themselves. Shame!—*Ed. Tel.*

New Silk Factory.—We learn from the Dealman Patriot that the New England Silk Company lately incorporated, have concluded to locate their manufactory near the depot of the Branch Rail Road in that town. The land is already purchased and contracts formed for the erection of a large factory building and several boarding houses. Steam power will be employed to move the machinery.

Liberal Endowment.—The sum of \$200,000 has been bequeathed by Dr. Preston, of Philadelphia for the establishment of a Lying-in Hospital in the city.

The editor expects to be absent, three or four weeks. The patience of correspondents, in the mean time, is bespoken.

OLIVE BRANCH is the title of a new paper published by the Protestant Methodists in Boston.

Conant Sawyer has removed from Malden to Randolph, Mass.

THE REVIVAL IN BRANDON.—Seventeen more have been added to the Baptist Church in this town, by baptism. Ten have been received by the Methodists.

THE HAMILTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, numbers at the present time: Resident graduate, 1; in the Theological department, 9; Collegiate department, 83; Academic department, 61—total, 154.

A call for a Washington County Anti-Slavery Convention, is signed by more than a hundred names, published in the last State Journal.

It is said that Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, prepared himself for the atrocious deed, by taking a bottle of Champagne.

The miscreant who acted the part of jackall for the infamous Cushman, and decoyed the girl from Boston, is now in jail for forgery. It appears that he forged a note on Cushman at Hartford, & pledged it for money to pay his bills. Cushman is under \$2000 bonds for appearance at court.

Justin Edwards is elected President, of the Andover Theological Seminary, in the place of Mr. Porter.

By a vote of the town of Northampton, Mass. all drunkards are henceforward to be posted.

The Treasurer of the Baptist convention of Vermont acknowledges the receipt of \$34.25, from Poughkeepsie church and society; also from Middletown church and society \$9.87 1-2, as collected by Mr. Bailey Agent for the A. B. H. M. Society.

The subscriber would acknowledge with gratitude the appropriation of \$30 from the Baptist church and society in Poughkeepsie, by which he is constituted a life member of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. May many others be induced to imitate the example, till the tidings of salvation shall be conveyed to every part of the Great Valley.
SAMUEL C. DILLAWAY.

UNION DOCTRINAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the above named Conference, originated and sustained by the different sects of Baptists, is to be held at the white meeting-house in Sutton, on the first day of June next, at 10 o'clock, and will probably continue two days. Evangelical Christians are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the deliberations. It is confidently hoped that there will be a general attendance, as the result of former deliberations will be carefully reviewed, with the intention of preparing it for the public.

MARK HILL, }
RUFUS GODDING, } Comtee.
JONA. MARRIAM, }
Sutton, April 20, 1836. 32

For the Telegraph.

ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor:

A sect that is "every where spoken against" has become somewhat numerous in this town and vicinity, and I doubt not its numbers and strength will soon be considerably augmented. On Fast-day, 13th inst. an Anti-Slavery Society was formed in this place, consisting of about one hundred members. We have the most cheering evidences, from the efforts that have been made, and the effects produced, that abolition principles only need to be fairly understood, to obtain the approval and unwavering support of all the lovers of humanity and equal rights.

The officers of the Society are,

David Beynon, Pres.
Albert Stone, 1st V. Pres.
Thomas Baker, 2d "
Zach. Whiting, 3d "
Harris Whiting, Sec.
Charles B. Taylor, Treas.
Geo. W. Perkins, "
Abial Allen, "
Joseph Rowell, Trustees.
Horace Fisk, "

ALBERT STONE.

Johnson, April 27, 1836.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC.

THE second number of this annual is in press, and will be published on or before the first day of July, 1836. We have no hesitation in promising that it will be superior to the first number, in the character of the matter it contains, and fully equal to it in mechanical execution.—It will contain a greater variety of anecdotes and more complete statistics, in relation to slavery; but will not contain a list of Anti-Slavery Societies. If the number of societies increase at their present rate, it will take nine pages of very fine type to give a list of the number their will be on the first of July. And besides, the changes in the officers are so frequent that a list made up at this time will be of but little use when the Almanac goes into general circulation. In addition to this, the labor of preparing the list is so great that the advantages resulting from it will not be sufficient to compensate for the trouble.—We hope this explanation will be sufficient to satisfy those who are expecting such a list. We have, as yet, received but very little assistance from our correspondents, and we take this opportunity to give an earnest request to the thousands of anti-slavery writers, in different parts of the country, to send us some of the richest treasures from their store-house of facts, arguments, and illustration. Those who wish to extend its circulation abroad, are requested to forward us their orders soon, and they shall be promptly supplied.—Price, \$30 per thousand, \$3.50 per hundred, 50 cts. per doz., 25 cts. single.

NATH'L SOUTHWARD, & Publish.
D. K. HITCHCOCK, } etc.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

The secretary of each Anti-Slavery Society in the county of Addison is earnestly requested to report, immediately, to the undersigned, information as follows:

1. What is the date of the Society's formation—its original number of members, and its present number? And if the Society is composed of both males and females, what is the proportion of each?

2. The present list of officers in his or her society.

3. Any information in regard to the present state of the cause within the bounds of the society, which may be thought interesting.

In towns where there is no Society the friends of the cause are earnestly requested to organize as soon as practicable, and report as above. Nothing will be gained by delay. If there are not more than half a dozen individuals, let them unite together in a Society. The New-England Anti-Slavery Society, which may well be called the parent of the 400 which now exist in the country, was formed by eleven individuals!

The above information is desired to assist the undersigned in preparing the Report of the County Society. It is hoped that every secretary will make report previous to the first of June. Address,
OLIVER JOHNSON,
Cor. Sec. Addison Co. A. S. S.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

A. P. French	\$1.00	—Hathaway	.50
S. L. French	1.00	C. Hyde	.50
—Borden	4.00	L. G. Boynton	2.00
J. Blandin	2.00	Miss Gilmore	1.50
C. M. Chamberlain	1.50	Miss Garney	1.50
—	1.50	Mt. Holly Co.	10.00
Justin Rogers	1.50	John Clarke	1.00
Zenas Walbridge	1.00		

JOURNEYMAN CLOTHIER

WANTED immediately. One of steady and industrious habits will find good encouragement, on application to

H. L. ORDWAY,
Brandon, May 4th 1836. 326

NEW-YORKER,

QUARTO EDITION.

THE publishers of the New-Yorker, encouraged by the generous and steady increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue from the commencement of their third volume to the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of, but in addition to the now published. Advertisements, except perhaps a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and in addition to all the matter presented in the Folio New-Yorker, the Quarto will contain a page of popular music, &c. &c. and be accompanied by a handsome title-page and comprehensive index at the close of the volume.

The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

1. *General literature.*—Original tales, essays, reviews, poems, &c. with corresponding selections from the *Quarterlies*, *Monthlies*, and all the better class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shined lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact, that since the establishment of the New-Yorker, no one other journal has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers, of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve, while his selections from the best works have been excellent, in quantity at least, by those of but three or four among the myriad of our Atlantic periodicals.

2. *National politics.*—It has been the aim of the editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meetings of conventions, dominating of candidates for state and national offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as far as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact, that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns, have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New-Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.

3. *General intelligence.*—In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and end patience in the collection, condensation and arrangement of the news, foreign and domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention of our friends abroad.

Literary notices, statistics, brief notices of works of art, amusements, the drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be given. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instructions with entertainment.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarterly New-Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon, on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons at \$3 per annum, payable inflexibly in advance.—Orders from a distance, unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us \$3 positively free of postage or other charges, shall receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate personal use, and the Quarto for binding, will be enabled to receive both for \$4.50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the two editions of their paper. The Quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New-Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated nor hoped that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction that, for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in the price. Accordingly when an order for "The New-Yorker" simply, without specification, is sent them, the folio will invariably be sent.

Address H. GREELEY & Co.
18 Nassau-st. New-York.